

US Army Corps of Engineers

Jacksonville District

Five-Year Review Report

Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

Prepared for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV June 2004

10115928



EPA Five-Year Review Signature Cover

Preliminary Information

Site name 62 ^r	nd Street Site		EPA ID FLD980728877
Region 04	State Florida	City/County Ta	mpa / Hillsborough, County
LTRA* (highligh	ht) Y N	Construction co	mpletion date: June 13,1995
Fund/PRP Lea	d PRP		NPL status Final
Lead agency	EPA, Region 4		
	d the review (EPA Region, state os of Engineers, Jacksonville	. •	es or contractor)
Dates review c	onducted From 3/1/04 To 9/1	0/04	Date(s) of site visit 5/07/04
Whether first o	r successive review Second I	Review	
Circle: Statut	ory Review	Due date 9/10/	04
Trigger for this	review (name and date)		
Recycling, reus	se, redevelopment site (highligh	nt) Y N	

Deficiencies: Breaches in security provided by the fencing and posting of the site were noted. These have not progressed to a level that would impact the effectiveness of the remedy. See attached report Section VIII Deficiencies

Recommendations. Recommendations are listed in the attached report, Section IX Recommendations

Protectiveness Statement(s): The remedy at the 62nd Street Superfund Site remains protective of human health and the environment at present

Signature of EPA Regional Administrator or Division Director, and Date

winston A. Smm, Director

ime and Title

Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida Five-Year Review Report

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List of Abbreviations

ARAR Applicable, or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

COC Contaminant of Concern

DNAPL Dense Non Aqueous Phase Liquids
EPA Environmental Protection Agency
ESD Explanation of Significant Differences
ESE Environmental Science & Engineering

FDEP Florida Department of Environmental Protection FDER Florida Department of Environmental Regulation

FS Feasibility Study K&K Kassouf-Kimerling

NGVD National Geodetic Vertical Datum POTW Publicly Owned Treatment Works

RA Remedial Action
RD Remedial Design
RI Remedial Investigation
ROD Record of Decision

SFS Supplemental Feasibility Study

TI Technical Impracticability

USACE United States Army Corps of Engineers

Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida Five-Year Review Report

I. Introduction and Purpose

General

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Jacksonville District, on behalf of the U S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 4, conducted a Five-Year Review of the remedial actions implemented at the Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site (also known as the 58th Street Landfill), Hillsborough County, Florida. This report documents the methods, findings, and conclusions of USACE's Five-Year Review and evaluates whether the remedial actions at the Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site remain protective of human health and the environment.

<u>Authority</u>

This review is required by statute. Section 121 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and Section 300 430 (f) (4) (ii) of the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan (NCP), which requires that periodic (no less than every five years) reviews be conducted for sites where hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants remain at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure following the completion of remedial actions

This is the second five-year review for the Kassouf-Kimerling Site

II. Site Background

The background information presented in this section has been obtained from the Record of Decision (ROD) as well as numerous other reports. It is not the purpose of this section to present a detailed description of the site background, since this has already been accomplished in a number of reports.

A. Site Description

Location

The Kassouf-Kimerling is located in Hillsborough County, within Township 29S, Range 19E, Section 10, just north of Columbus Drive on the east side of 58th Street in Tampa, Florida. The Site is about 60 feet wide by 700 feet long and lies just east of 58th Street and west of the marsh separating the Site from Peninsular Fisheries. A

canal was cut through the landfill in the late 1970's and connects a march located west of 58th Street to the marsh just east of the Site

A Site geographic location map is presented as Figure 1 and Figure 2

Site Layout/Topography/Hydrology

The landfill material consists of rubber and plastic lead-acid battery casings covered by a thin layer of sand. The depth of the landfill material has been estimated to vary from 6.0 to 12.0 feet, with an estimated total fill volume of 11,350 cubic yards. The average elevation across the site, based on existing topographic information, is approximately 33 3 feet. The site, east of 58th Street, slopes generally east to southeast terminating in the marsh area east of the site.

Surface water flows from west to east through a culvert beneath 58th Street and a canal cut through the Landfill Water is discharged from the eastern marsh through a series of drainage ditches leading to the Palm River to the east of the site Surface drainage from the surrounding area flows into a lake located approximately 1,000 feet north of the site. The lake is a flooded borrow pit excavated during the construction of Interstate 4 (I-4 located northwest of the site). A berm separates the lake from the marsh area to the south. During periods of excess surface water runoff, water overflows the berm and flows in a southeasterly direction into the marsh areas east of the site.

A small lake exists on the west side of 58th Street, approximately 200 feet from the site. A canal was excavated connecting this lake to the west end of the culvert running beneath 58th Street to promote drainage. The canal then was extended from the east end of the culvert, through the landfill materials, to intersect the marsh east of the site.

A Site layout map is presented in Figure 3.

B. Site Chronology

History of Operations

Battery casings were disposed at the site in the fall of 1978 after peat deposits were excavated. Based on aerial photography review, 58th Street Landfill was constructed across the marsh sometime prior to 1976. The culvert, designed to permit surface water flow beneath 58th Street, may have been installed at that time. Shortly after the casings were disposed, a canal was dug connecting the small lake west of 58th Street with the western edge of the marsh east of the site. The depth of the fill material varied across the site from six to twelve feet.

The site is currently vacant and access is restricted by fencing and locked gates

III. Results of Site Investigations

A. General

Pre-NPL Listing (1981)

The initial water quality studies evaluation of the site was conducted by several regulatory agencies (FDER and Hillsborough County Health Department), and a Mitre Model evaluation was conducted by Florida Department of Environmental Regulations (FDER) in 1981.

The results of site investigations conducted prior to NPL listing in October 1981 are summarized in the Record of Decision (ROD's), signed on March 31, 1989 (for the remediation of the landfill area) and March 30, 1990 (for the remediation of the wetlands). In general, these early investigations resulted in the following

- Geraghty and Miller conducted a groundwater and surface water investigation in the Fall of 1981 during which four shallow monitoring wells were installed and sampled together with five surface water locations.
- Identification of the presence of elevated levels of arsenic, cadmium, and lead in the groundwater and surface water at the Kassouf-Kimerling site.

Information gathered during these early investigations resulted in National Priorities Listing (NPL) of the site in 1982

NPL Listing (1982) to ROD's Signing (1989/90)

In September 1985, ERM-South performed the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS), which included geophysical investigations, soil boring and sampling, and groundwater and surface water sampling. These investigations identified contamination in the soils and surficial groundwater at the landfill as well as contamination in the surface water and sediments in the adjacent marsh. The RI/FS was completed in June 1988.

In July 1989, EPA conducted a post RI/FS investigation which focused on the surface water and sediments in the marsh.

Two ROD's were issued for the site by USEPA Region 4 On March 31, 1989, the first ROD, for the site designated as Operable Unit "OU-1", remediation of the landfill area, was executed on March 31, 1989 The second ROD, for the marsh/wetland

designated as OU-2 was executed on March 30, 1990 FDER (now FDEP) concurred with the two ROD's on April 17, 1990.

Based on these investigations, solidification was chosen by EPA for remediation of Operable Unit (OU-1) and the sediments of OU-2 because it is a cost effective proven technology, which will provide a permanent solution for remediation of the contamination present at the site.

POST-ROD CERCLA ACTIVITES

In February 1991, the Consent Decree (CD),(Civil Action No 90-1587-CIU-T-10B) for the Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site was entered into between the United States of America and Gulf Coast Recycling, Inc

On June 12, 1991, OHM submitted a Remedial Design Work Plan (RDWP) to EPA The RDWP was subsequently revised on September 5, 1991 and was finalized on October 31, 1991, based on EPA's comments

On March 17, 1992, design studies were performed by OHM and Dames & Moore, Inc. (under subcontract to OHM), and the Preliminary Design (30%) Report was submitted to EPA and comments received from EPA dated April 17, 1992.

On May 22, 1992, the Intermediate Design (60%) Report was submitted to EPA and comments received from EPA dated July 7, 1992

On December 24, 1992 the Pre-final/Final design (90%/100%) Report was submitted to EPA and comments received from EPA on February 4, 1993.

The Final Design (100%) document was submitted to EPA on February 26, 1993 and will be implemented in accordance with the scope of work in the RAWP

Risks to human health and the environment, the provisions of the ROD, and subsequent remedial actions will be covered in the following sections

B. Contaminants of Concern

Contaminants of Concern (COC's) for the Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site are those contaminants commonly associated with car battery materials that may pose a threat to human health and the environment Factors used in the RI and ROD for the selection of COC's were

- frequency of detection
- fate and transport
- concentration

toxicity

PRIMARY COC's

The primary contaminants of concern (COC) affecting the soil, ground water and surface water are:

- arsenic
- lead
- cadmium

C. Potential Pathways for Contaminant Migration and Exposure

- On-site Exposure Pathways to General Public
- Off-site Exposure Pathways to General Public
- Direct Ingestion of Aquatic Organisms
- Groundwater
- Environmental Receptors Exposure Pathways

IV. Summary of Response Actions

A. Remedial Objectives and Goals

The general remedial action objective for the K&K Site is to provide protection of human health and the environment, while complying with federal and state requirements or ARARs (ROD, EPA 1990)

The specific remedial action objectives and goals for the Kassouf-Kimerling site were defined in the Final Remedial Action Work Plan For The Kassouf-Kimerling Battery Disposal Site, Tampa, Florida Prepared by: OHM Remediation Services, Corp. and submitted to USEPA Region 4, February 26, 1993

B. Remedy Selection

General

EPA has nine criteria for judging the best alternative for providing for protection of human health and the environment. These nine criteria consist of five primary criteria, two threshold criteria, and two post-RI/FS criteria.

Primary Criteria,

• Short – Term Effectiveness,

- Long -Term Effectiveness,
- Implementability,
- Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume;
- Cost:

Threshold Criteria:

- Compliance with ARARs,
- Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment,

Post-RI/FS Criteria,

- State Acceptance,
- Community Acceptance,

Remedial action at the Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site was embodied in two separate Records of Decision (ROD's). The first ROD addressed the first operable unit (OU-1) remediation of the landfill area. The second ROD addressed the second operable unit (OU-2), remediation of the wetlands. The ROD for OU-1 was executed March 31, 1989. The ROD for OU-2 was executed March 30, 1990.

Seven remedial alternatives were considered in the ROD for OU-1. The remedy selected was solidification/chemical fixation and disposal on-site. This selected remedy was a modification of Alternative 7, chemical fixation with ground water treatment.

Regulations considered during the selection of a remedial alternative included RCRA, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, flood plain regulations and the Endangered Species Act

All seven alternatives were evaluated on the basis of the degree to which they complied with relevant and appropriate requirements (ARAR's). Ground water and surface water standards for arsenic, cadmium and lead were the primary concern

The ROD for OU-2 included:

- (1) Excavation and treatment by solidification of contaminated marsh sediments within twenty feet of the landfill:
- (2) Excavation and treatment by solidification of contaminated marsh sediments in the canal east of the site extending 150 feet from the landfill;
- (3) Allowing the remainder of the marsh sediments to remain in place without treatment, and altering the marsh such that it remains flooded year round; and
- (4) Mitigation to compensate for the wetlands that were adversely impacted

impacted.

C. Remedial Action

The Final Remedial Action Plan was adopted by EPA and embodied in a Consent Decree dated February 1991. The Final Design Report for the Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site was submitted to EPA in February 1993.

The remedial objectives were to meet specific performance requirements found in various federal, state and local regulations, which applied to the site. A specific sediment clean-up goal of 40 mg/kg of lead had been selected for OU-2, however, a Wetland Impact Study, dated January 1990, concluded that attempting to achieve this clean-up goal in the sediment could result in the mobilization of lead. Therefore, the remainder of the marsh sediment was left in place and the hydroperiod of marsh was altered.

Remediation of OU-1 and OU-2 was completed in 1994 Mitigation of wetlands was completed in 1998

Selected Remedy

- All of the alternatives carried through to the detailed analysis stage were evaluated using the nine criteria mention above Based on this evaluation, EPA selected Alternative 7 as the preferred alternative to address contamination in the groundwater
- According to the ROD, these alternatives will require extensive treatability studies during design before implementation of the remedy.

The technology selected by EPA, solidification, will be conducted on lead contaminated materials excavated from both OU's. This process will stabilize the lead contaminated soils and sediments in a solid monolith which will effectively encapsulate the contaminated material and prevent the leaching of contamination into the surrounding environment. Remediation of OU-1 addresses the source of the contamination, i.e., landfill wastes and contaminated underlying soils. Remediation of OU-2 addresses impacted marsh sediments to a depth of 2 feet within a 20-foot wide zone east of the landfill, and in the canal extending 150 feet east from the eastern edge of 58th Street. The remediation method of OU-1 and OU-2 is protective of human health and the environment since contaminants will be immobilized and the soil exposure pathway broken.

Operable Unit One

The first Operable Unit addresses the source of the contamination by containing the landfill wastes and contaminated underlying soils. The selected method, as

discussed in EPA ROD dated March 31, 1989, is excavation, treatment by stabilization and placement of the treated material onsite. This includes the excavation of landfill materials, as determined by the presence of battery casings and any underlying soils exceeding EPA toxicity criteria for lead. The volume of the landfill waste has been estimated to by approximately 11,350 cubic yards, as calculated from the length, width, and reported average depth of the observed wastes at the site. Excavated landfill material and soils will be treated to meet specified criteria from the ROD's, as well as subsequent EPA-mandated performance specifications finalized on November 3, 1992, and placed within the landfill area.

Operable Unit Two

The volume of marsh and canal sediments has been estimated to be approximately 1,260 cubic yards, as calculated from the length of the landfill. The marsh will be excavated to an approximate width of 20 feet and depth of 2 feet. The major components of OU-2 (the adjacent marsh and canal east of the site) remediation, as discussed in EPA's ROD dated March 30, 1990, include

- Excavation and treatment by stabilization of the upper 2 feet of marsh sediments within 20 feet east of the landfill and in the canal east of the site extending 150 feet east from 58th Street,
- Placement of treated wastes onsite with the treated landfill wastes from OU-1 Following excavation of OU-2, the excavated areas will be backfilled with clean fill material and subsequently revegetated,
- Redesign of the canal currently draining the marsh to allow the marsh to remain flooded year-round, and
- Mitigation to compensate for the marshes that have been potentially adversely impacted by the site. A wavier of the Federal Water Quality Criteria (FWQC) is required for the surface water adjacent to the site. Attempting to remediate the remainder of the marsh sediments (sediments in the marsh not treated by solidification) could result in greater risk to the environment by potential disturbance of the metals to a greater extent (CERCLA 121(d)(4)(B)).

The 1990 OU-2 ROD required mitigation of the wetlands (marsh) adjacent to the landfill at the Site. The ROD did not specify any particular requirements for mitigation, but it did required that mitigation work be performed in the adjacent marsh

The area of the marsh impacted by the contamination from the landfill is owned by a private citizen. In an effort to carry out it's obligation under the Consent Degree,

Gulf Coast Recycling, Inc offered to buy the private citizen's property, but the citizen refused to sell it on any reasonable terms. Consequently, an alternate location for the wetlands mitigation was chosen. The McKay Bay Nature Park was proposed by EPA in February of 1994 through an Explanation of Significant Differences. Unfortunately, EPA and FDEP determined that the McKay Bay Site was unacceptable since the portions of McKay Bay that were proposed for wetlands mitigation were found to be contaminated.

EPA contacted Florida's SWIM program, which proposed Mobbly Bay as a suitable alternative area for conducting the mitigation project. After reviewing the SWIM design specifications for the Mobbly Bay enhancement and restoration, EPA decided that Mobbly Bay was an excellent substitute location for the implementation of the wetlands mitigation required in the OU-2 ROD. This substitution was formalized by the March 1997 Explanation of Significant Differences.

The 15 acre Mobbly Bay project area is located in Northern Tampa Bay (Old Tampa Bay) and is jointly owned by the City of Oldsmar and Pinellas County. The project area consists of several man-made open water ponds that were excavated several decades ago to fill adjacent lands for urban development. Actual restoration activities conducted by SEIM includes: the enhancement of existing water features, creation enhancement of intertidal wetlands, and creation of mangrove-rimmed islands. More than six acres of intertidal habitat (wetlands) have been created and enhanced by this project.

Under the CD with EPA, GCR established a trust fund to ensure that the Site would have sufficient funds to conduct the Remedial Action, including the wetlands mitigation project. To date, all construction outlined in the OU-1 ROD has been completed. Also, all mitigation work in Mobbly Bay has been completed and satisfies the requirements of the OU-2 ROD. Both areas (on-site and off-site) have entered into the long-term maintenance phase of the Superfund process.

D. Operation and Maintenance

The O&M programs for the Kassouf-Kimerling Site are detailed in the following documents:

- 1999 Report Groundwater Sampling, Surface Water Sampling, and Landfill Inspection of Kassouf-Kimerling Site, Tampa, FL prepared by Qore Property Sciences, September 3, 1999
- 2000 Report Groundwater Sampling, Surface Water Sampling, and Landfill Inspection of Kassouf-Kimerling Site, Tampa, FL prepared by Qore Property Sciences, August 24, 2000
- 2001 Report Groundwater Sampling, Surface Water Sampling, and Landfill

Sciences, December 12, 2001

 2002 Report Groundwater Sampling, Surface Water Sampling, and Landfill Inspection of Kassouf-Kimerling Site, Tampa, FL prepared by Qore Property Sciences, June 20, 2002

As part of this Five-year Review, the Groundwater Sampling Reports (September 1999, August 2000, December 2001 and June 2002 1999) were reviewed. These reports contain a brief description of the groundwater findings based upon the analytical data from a sampling event. These findings are listed as follows,

- The remedies selected for OU-1 and OU-2 at the Kassouf-Kimerling Site are still effective and continue to protect human health, welfare, and the environment.
- As documented in Tables 1-4 lead was not detected in any of the groundwater wells above the current groundwater standard of 0 015 mg/l.

Groundwater O&M

The groundwater monitoring O&M period began in 1998 During the first year, groundwater was monitored on a quarterly basis. Initially, collected samples were analyzed for pH, specific conductance, antimony, cadmium, and lead the COC's Antimony and cadmium analyses have been dropped since results were always below detectable limits in all samples. See Tables 1-4.

During Years 2 through 4, annual monitoring is required and only analyzed for lead.

During sampling events conducted shortly after completion of remediation at the site, lead exceeded the current groundwater standard of 0.015 mg/l in at least one of the wells. Samples collected in more recent years reveal lead to be in compliance. Lead is also routinely detected in surface water sample SW-1, an upgradient location west of the landfill area.

Operation & Maintenance Costs

No O&M Costs were furnished for the Kassouf-Kimerling Site.

V. Summary of Site Visit and Findings

A. General

This Five-Year Review summary consists of the following activities; (1) interviews with the EPA Project Manager, Gulf Coast Recycling, Inc Environmental Manager, (2) site inspection, (3) review of all relevant documents (also see Attachment's A &

(2) site inspection, (3) review of all relevant documents (also see Attachment's A & B), (4) preparation of the Five-Year Review report.

B. Interviews

Mr Joe Alfano, EPA Region IV Remedial Project Manager (RPM)

Mr. Alfano was interviewed by phone and at the site documentation where information and documentation was gathered from the EPA Region IV file room in Atlanta, GA. In addition to facilitating the gathering of documentation, Mr. Alfano provided information on site history, remedial actions, and current site status

Ms Joyce Morales-Caramella, Environmental Manager, Gulf Coast Recycling, Inc.

Ms. Morales-Caramella was interviewed by phone on May 3, 2004 shortly prior to the site inspection was completed on May 6th Ms. Morales-Caramella has had extensive involvement with the site since the Gulf Coast Recycling Inc. acquired ownership of the Kassouf-Kimerling Site. Valuable information on site history, remedial actions, and current site status was obtained during the phone interview, and site visit. Ms. Morales-Caramella was not aware of any complaints or issues at the community level

Mr. Paul Senkbeil, Environmental Technician, Gulf Coast Recycling, Inc.

Mr Senkbeil was interviewed during the Kassouf-Kimerling Site inspection on May 6, 2004 Mr Senkbeil provided site access and escorted site inspection team throughout the site inspection Mr Senkbeil was not aware of any complaints or issues at the community level

C. Site Inspection

General

The Five-Year Review site inspection of the K&K Site was held on May 6, 2004

The following individuals were in attendance during the inspection

Olice Cater, USACE, Jacksonville District, Project Engineer Joyce Morales-Caramella, Gulf Coast Recycling, Inc. Environmental Manager Paul Senkbeil, Gulf Coast Recycling, Inc., Environmental Technician

The weir structures appeared to be in good condition and functioning as intended Water was observed flowing over the weir. The marsh was flooded as required The grass on the landfill cap appeared to be in good shape and recently mowed The area adjacent to the marsh and the sloped sides of the landfill area looked good

Photographs were taken during the initial visit and appear in Report.

The float switch was located in the marsh directly west of the augmentation well. The switch was actuated and the water was allowed to flow for approximately forty-eight hours to assure the pump was operating properly.

Site Security

The chains on both gates were locked Locks on all four of the monitoring wells and the caps on the protective outer casings of two of the wells were in good shape

D. Review of Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)

The ARAR's for the Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site are more stringent today then in 1989 when the ROD for OU-1 was issued. Groundwater quality standards for arsenic, cadmium and lead are presently 0.05 mg/l, 0.005 mg/l, and 0.015 mg/l respectively, compared with 0.05 mg/l, 0.01 mg/l and 0.05 mg/l in 1989 Surface water standards are also more stringent

During the first year after remediation at the site was completed, groundwater monitoring was conducted quarterly. Initially, collected samples were analyzed for pH, specific conductance and antimony, cadmium and lead, the metals of concern Antimony and cadmium were later dropped since results were always below detectable limits in all samples

During sampling events conducted shortly after completion of remediation at the site, lead exceeded the current groundwater standard of 0.015 mg/l in at least one of the wells. Samples collected in more recent years revels lead to be in compliance. Lead is also routinely detected in surface water sample SW-1, an up gradient location west of the landfilled area.

When the damage to wells KKFL-1 and KK8A was discovered on February 17, 1999, Qore Property Sciences (f.k a. Atlanta Testing & Engineering) was directed to collect samples from the two wells to determine if any foreign materials had been introduced into the wells. The collected samples were also analyzed for lead. Lead in both wells was below detectable limits.

An ARAR review was performed for the site in accordance with the draft EPA guidance document, "Comprehensive Five-Year Review Guidance," EPA 540R-98-050, April 1999.

VI. Assessment

Effectiveness of the Remedy.

The remedies for OU-1 and OU-2 at the Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site are still effective and continue to protect human health, welfare and the environment. Data collected from the monitoring wells indicate the contaminant concentrations are stable and in some wells have shown a decline

Effectiveness of the Remedy for Groundwater Remediation:

In addition, the groundwater contamination does not appear to pose any current threat to the environment or to human health at present, and should concluded that the remedial groundwater objective has been met

Adequacy of O&M

O&M procedures at Kassouf-Kimerling mainly consists of minor repair of existing monitoring wells as needed. No significant O & M difficulties have occurred to date.

VII. Deficiencies

The following deficiencies were discovered during the Five-Year Review These deficiencies are judged to be minor, and do not pose a threat to human health or the environment

- Flotation device to activate pump sometimes malfunctions
- North and South gates should be upgrades to fixed gates

VIII. Recommendations

The following recommendations are made to address the deficiencies noted above.

- A. Recommend annual monitoring at the site as designed.
- B. Recommend moving of cap cover on an established schedule
- C Recommend enforce site access and land use restrictions when necessary

IX. Protectiveness Statement

The remedy remains protective of human health and the environment — The groundwater collection system appears to be effective in containing the plume and removing contaminants — Institutional controls at the Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site remain in place and are effective

X. Next Review

This is a policy review site that requires ongoing five-year reviews as long as hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure EPA -Region 4 should conduct the next review within five years of the original due date of this report. The next five year review is due June 18, 2009.

Figures

Note These figures were taken from the following documents:

- **Figure 1 Geographic Location Map:** Final Remedial Action Work Plan For The Kassouf-Kimerling Battery Disposal Site, Tampa, FL, prepared by OHM Remediation Services Corp. February 26, 1993
- **Figure 2 Site Location Map:** Final Remedial Action Work Plan For The Kassouf-Kimerling Battery Disposal Site, Tampa, FL, prepared by OHM Remediation Services Corp February 26, 1993
- **Figure 3 Site Layout Map:** 2002 Report Groundwater Sampling, Surface Water Sampling, and Landfill Inspection of Kassouf-Kimerling Site, Tampa, FL prepared by Qore Property Sciences, June 20, 2002

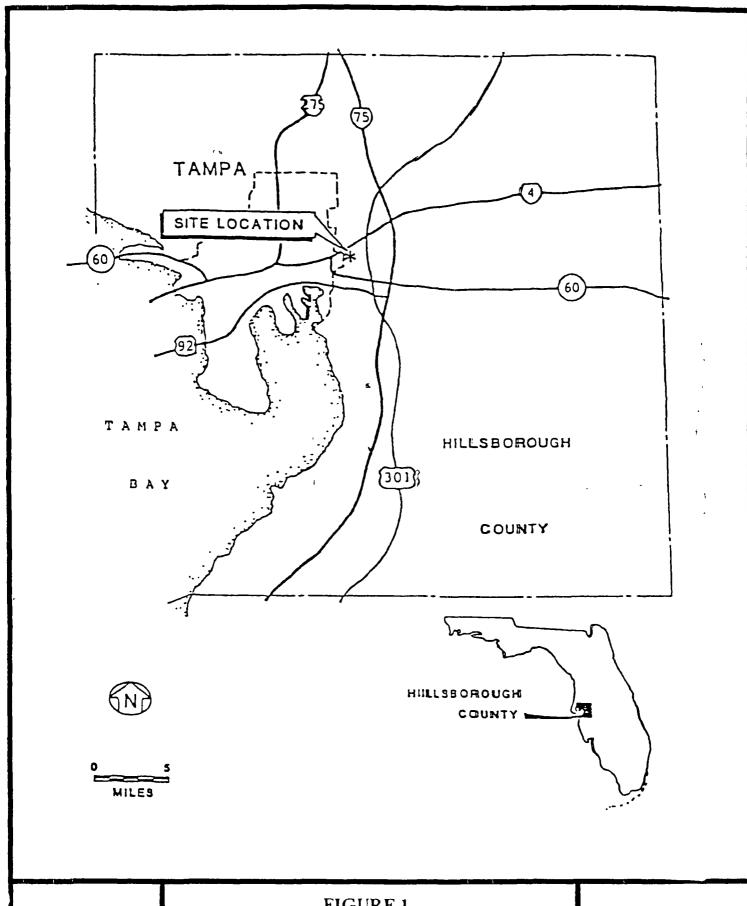
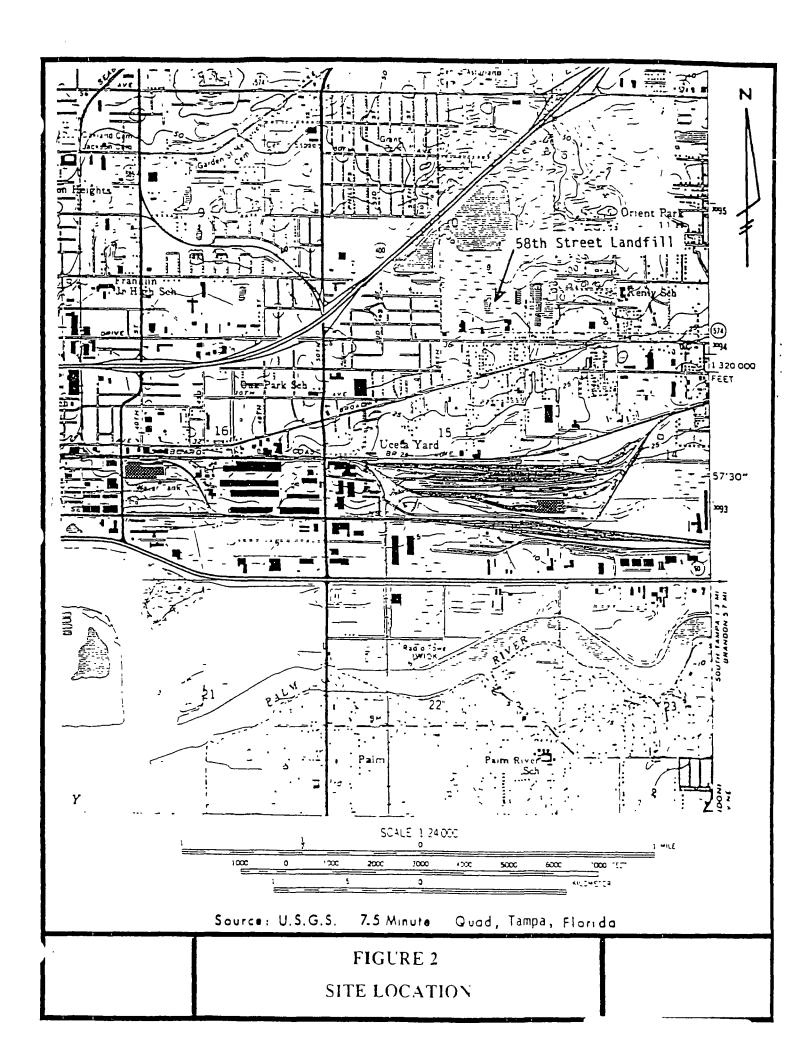
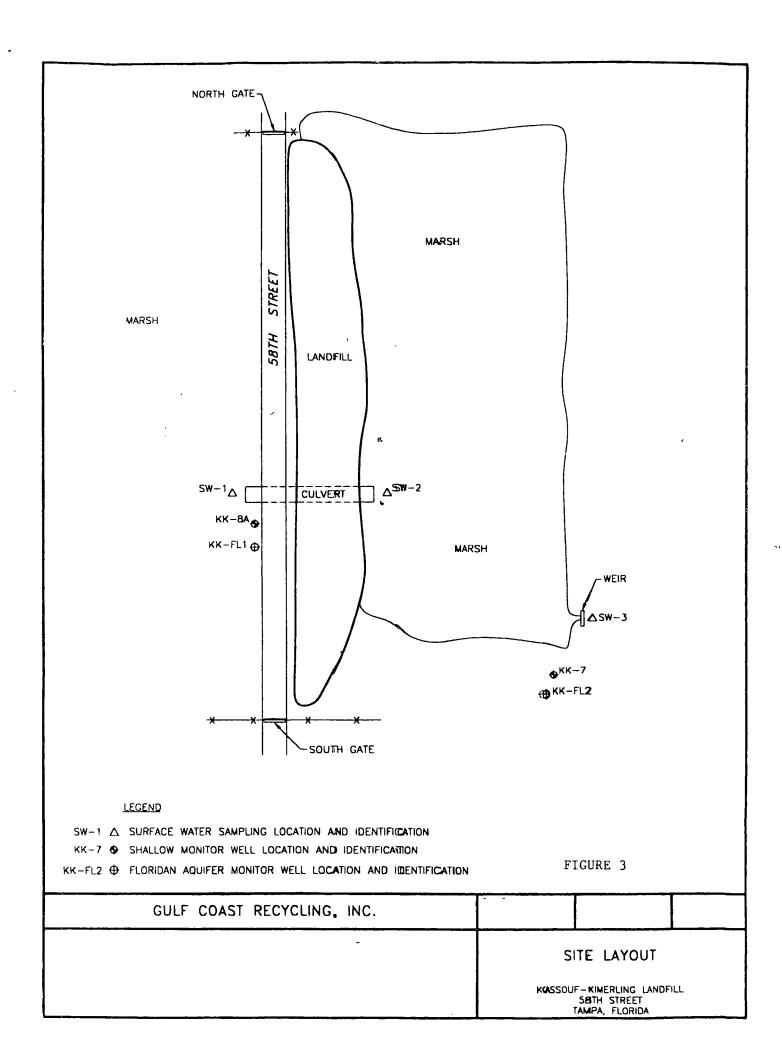


FIGURE 1
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION MAP





Tables

Note: These tables were taken from the following documents:

Table 1 – Annual Water Quality Data for 1999: 1999 Report Groundwater Sampling, Surface Water Sampling, and Landfill Inspection of Kassouf-Kimerling Site, Tampa, FL prepared by Qore Property Sciences, September 3, 1999

Table 2 – Annual Water Quality Data for 2000: 2000 Report Groundwater Sampling, Surface Water Sampling, and Landfill Inspection of Kassouf-Kimerling Site, Tampa, FL prepared by Qore Property Sciences, August 24, 2000

Table 3 – Annual Water Quality Data for 2001: 2001 Report Groundwater Sampling, Surface Water Sampling, and Landfill Inspection of Kassouf-Kimerling Site, Tampa, FL prepared by Qore Property Sciences, December 12, 2001

Table 4 – Annual Water Quality Data for 2002: 2002 Report Groundwater Sampling, Surface Water Sampling, and Landfill Inspection of Kassouf-Kimerling Site, Tampa, FL prepared by Qore Property Sciences, June 20, 2002

Gulf Coast Recycling, Inc August 12, 1999

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY DATA FEBRUARY 18, 1999, APRIL 19, 1999, MAY 20, 1999, AND JULY 16, 1999 KASSOUF-KIMERLING LANDFIL TABLE 1

FOR

GULF COAST RECYCLING, INC.

SAMPLE	TIME	GROUND WATER ELEVATION (ft NGVD)	Hd	TEMP C	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (mhos)	TURBIDITY (NTU)	TOTAL LEAD (mg/l)
SW-1 1115	1115	NA	N.	MN	NN	NM	990 0
SW-2	1107	٩Z	ΣN	ΣN	NN	NM	0.81
SW-2 (071699)	1002	NA	6.40	30.0	220	2.2	<0 0050
ŝW-ŝ	1028	NA	WN.	WN	N	NM	<0.0050
KK-8A	1555	24 36	909	22 0	482	06 0	< 0 0050
KK-FL1	1605	23.80	7.00	22.6	541	0 80	< 0.0050
KK-7	1205	22.46	6.21	29.1	309	0.70	<0.0050
KK-FL2	1500	22.55	7.69	24.3	469	7.8	0.0062

Notes:

NA = Not Applicable

NM = Not Measured

ft NGVD = Feet Above National Geodetic Vertical Datum

< = Less Than

SW-1, SW-2, and SW-3 = Surface Water Sampling Locations KK-8A/KK-FL1 and KK-7/KK-FL2 = Shallow Well/Deep Well Pairs

Gulf Coast Recycling, Inc August 24, 2000

TABLE 2
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY DATA
APRIL 10 and JUNE 19, 2000
KASSOUF-KIMERLING LANDFILL
FOR
GULF COAST RECYCLING, INC.

MIOTAL LEAD.	0.032	0 035	<0.0050	<0.0050	0 012	<0.0050	<0 0050
TURBIDITY (NTU)	24	10	2.5	1.8	3.3	2.0	2.2
CONDUCTANCE	ΝN	NZ	WZ	300	488	345	528
TENR	Σχ	N	ΣZ	22 8	21.5	218	222
Ha	ΣX	Ž	ΣZ	5 76	7 37	5 95	64
GROUNDWATER ELEVATION (#NGVD)	AN	NA	AN	23 28	22.78	21 34	21 56
TOP OF CASING ELEVATIO N (# NGVD)	AN	NA	A N	29 08	29 49	28 73	29 16
TIME	1212	1220	1200	1103	1635	1220	1410
SAMPLE	SW-1	SW=2	SW-3	KK-8A	KK-FL1	KK-7	KK-FL2

Notes

NA = Not Applicable

NM = Not Measured ft NGVD = Feet Above National Geodetic Vertical Datum

<= Less Than SW-1, SW-2, and SW-3 = Surface Water Sampling Locations, sampled June 19, 2000 KK-8A/KK-FL1 and KK-7/KK-FL2 = Shallow Well/Deep Well Pairs, sampled April 10, 2000

Gulf Coast Recycling, Inc December 12, 2001

TABLE 3
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY DATA - 2001
KASSOUF-KIMERLING LANDFILL
FOR GULF COAST RECYCLING, INC

SAMPLE	DATE/ TIME	TOP OF CASING ELEVATION (ft NGVD)	DEPTH TO WATER (feet)	GROUND WATER ELEVATION (# NGVD)	Hd	TEMP	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (µS)	TURBIBITY (NTU)	TOTAL LEAB (mg/l)
SW-1	April 16, 2001/1550	NA	NA	NA	5 82	23 6	394	06	<0 0050
SW-2	April 16, 2001/1540	AN A	NA	NA	5.22	248	417	120	0 047
SW-2	August 20, 2001/1250	NA	NA	NA	, 6 92	316	418	2.5	<0.0050
SW-3	April 16, 2001/1515	NA	NA	NA	6.88	27 4	458	0	<0.0050
KK-8A	April 16, 2001/1150	29.08	5.82	23.16	5.72	22.5	489	98'0	<0.0050
KK-FL1	April 16, 2001/1227	29.49	6 53	22 96	6 56	24 3	466	0	<0 0050
KK-7	April 16, 2001/1400	28 73	6 7 1	22 02	5 45	212	506	0	<0 0050
KK-FL2	April 16, 2001/1405	29 16	86 9	22 18	6 25	23.4	461	0	<0 0050

Notes. NA = Not Applicable

NM = Not Measured ft NGVD = Feet Above National Geodetic Vertical Datum

< ≅ Less Than SW-1, SW-2, and SW-3 = Surface Water Sampling Locations, sampled April 16 2001 and August 20, 2001 KK-8A/KK-FL1 and KK-7/KK-FL2 = Shallow Well/Deep Well Pairs, sampled April 16, 2001

TABLE 4

ÁNNUAL WATER QÚALITY DATA - 2002

KASSOUŤ-NIMERLING LANDFILL
FOR

GULF COAST RECYCLING, INC

SAMPLE	DATE	TOP OF CASING ELEVATION (ft NGVD)	DEPTH TO WATER (feet)	GROUND WATER ELEVATION (ft NGVD)	Ŧ	TEMP	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (µS)	TURBIDITY (NTU)	HARD- NESS* (mg/l)	TOTAL LEAD (mg/l)
SW-1	May 10, 200 <u>2</u>	NA	NA	NA	6 47	24 0	438	3.2	190	<0 0020
SW-2	May 10, 2002	NA	NA	NA	6 54	24 2	435	0.5	180	<0 0050
ê-Ms	May 10, 2002	¥ N	Ϋ́N	V.	6 32	25.6	444	0.7	180	0.010
AW	May 21, 2002	MN	NZ	NA	NZ N	MN	MN	WN	190	ΣN
KK-8A	May 10, 2002	29 08	5 57	23 51	5 79	23 3	478	0 75	Z	<0 0020
KK-FL1	May 10, 2002	29 49	6 44	23 05	6.71	23.7	435	0	NN	<0.0050
KK-7	May 10, 2002	28 73	689	21 84	5 42	22 2	536	0 15	ΣZ	<0 0050
KK-FL2	May 10, 2002	29 16	7 30	21 86	6 48	23 9	436	0	ΣN	<0 0050

Notes
NA = Not Applicable
NM = Not Measured
ft NGVD = Feet Above National Geodetic Vertical Datum
< = Less Than
* Samples collected on May 21, 2002

Photographs of Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site



Photo #1. Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site - South Gate



Photo"#2. Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site - Looking South at grassy gap

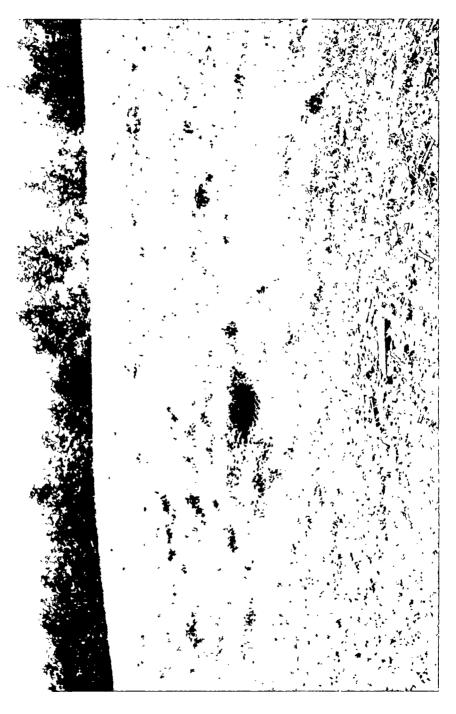


Photo #3. Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site - Looking East at drain under cap

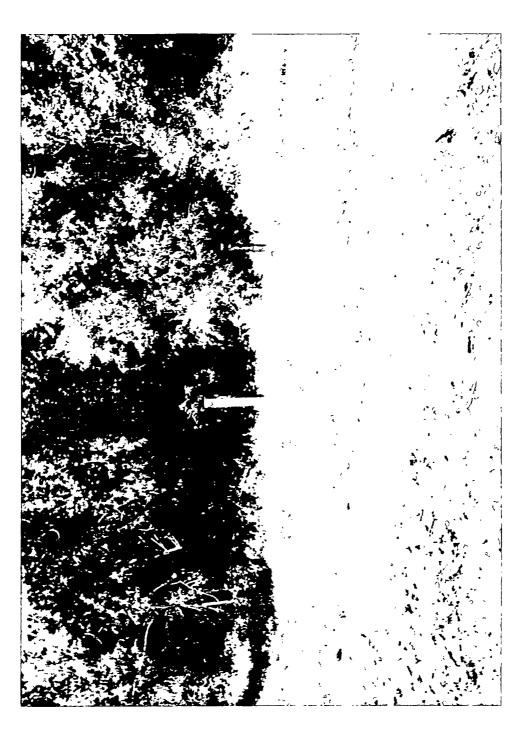


Photo #4. Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site - Groundwater monitoring wells, looking West



Photo #5. Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site - North Gate

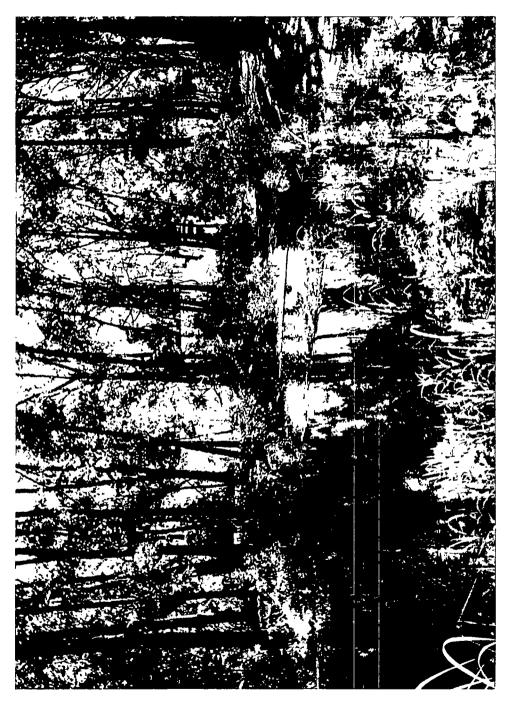


Photo $\rlap..\#6$. Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site - Palm River flowing Southeast adjacent to site

Attachment A Documents Reviewed

Reports and Memorandums

- 1999 Report Groundwater Sampling, Surface Water Sampling, and Landfill Inspection of Kassouf-Kimerling Site, Tampa, FL prepared by Qore Property Sciences, (September 3, 1999)
- 2000 Report Groundwater Sampling, Surface Water Sampling, and Landfill Inspection of Kassouf-Kimerling Site, Tampa, FL prepared by Qore Property Sciences, (August 24, 2000)
- 2001 Report Groundwater Sampling, Surface Water Sampling, and Landfill Inspection of Kassouf-Kimerling Site, Tampa, FL prepared by Qore Property Sciences, (December 12, 2001)
- 2002 Report Groundwater Sampling, Surface Water Sampling, and Landfill Inspection of Kassouf-Kimerling Site, Tampa, FL prepared by Qore Property Sciences, (June 20, 2002)
- Operational And Maintenance Plan For The Kassouf-Kimerling Battery Disposal Site Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida, Prepared by OHM Remedialtion Services Corp and Dames & Moore, Inc. (February 26, 1993)
- Superfund Preliminary Closeout Report, Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site, Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida, (September 24, 1998)
- Quarterly/Storm Event Inspection Reports, Kassouf-Kimerling Superfund Site (February 1999-March 2004)

Attachment B Site Inspection Checklist

Five-Year Review Site Inspection Checklist

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(Working document for site inspection. Information may be completed by hand and attached to the Five-Year Review report as supporting documentation of site status. "N/A" refers to "not applicable")

I. SITE INFORMATION			
Site name: Kassouf Kimlering Superfund Site Date of in	spection:05/06/2004		
Location and Region: Hillsborough County, FL R-4 EPA ID:	FLD980727820		
Agency, office, or company leading the five-year review: USACE, Jacksonville District Weather/	temperature: Sunny, 85 degrees F		
– –	natural attenuation ter containment rrier walls		
Attachments: _x_Inspection team roster attachedSite map attached			
II. INTERVIEWS (Check all that apply)			
1 O&M site manager _Joyce Morales-CaramellaEnvironmental Manager05/06/2004			
2 O&M staff Name Title Interviewed at site at office by phone Phone no Problems, suggestions, Report attached	Date		

Agency			
AgencyContact			
Name	Title	Date	Phone n
Problems, suggestions, Report			T Hone II
Agency			
ContactName	Title	Date	Phone n
Problems, suggestions, Report			I none n
Agency			
ContactName	Tıtle	Date	Phone n
Problems, suggestions, Report			- Hone is
Agency			
Name Problems, suggestions, Report	Title	Date	Phone n
Other interviews (optional) F			

III. ON-SITE DOCUMENTS & RECORDS VERIFIED (Check all that apply)				
1	O&M Documents O&M manuals As-built drawings Maintenance logs Remarks	Readily available Readily available Readily available	Up to date Up to date Up to date	_x_ N/A N/A N/A
2	Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan Contingency plan/emergency response Remarks	plan Readily available		_x_ N/A N/A
3	O&M and OSHA Training Records Remarks	Readily available	Up to date	_x_ N/A
4	Permits and Service Agreements Air discharge permit Effluent discharge Waste disposal, POTW Other permits Remarks	Readily available Readily available Readily available Readily available Readily available	Up to date Up to date Up to date Up to date	_x_ N/A _x_ N/A _x_ N/A _x_ N/A
5	Gas Generation Records Remarks	Readily available	Up to date	_x_ N/A
6	Settlement Monument Records Remarks	Readily available	Up to date	_x_ N/A
7	Groundwater Monitoring Records Remarks	_x_ Readily available	_x_ Up to date	N/A
8	Leachate Extraction Records Remarks	Readily available	Up to date	_x_ N/A
9	Discharge Compliance Records Air Water (effluent) Remarks	Readily available Readily available	Up to date Up to date	_x_ N/A _x_ N/A
10	Daily Access/Security Logs Remarks	Readily available	Up to date	_x_ N/A

IV. O&M COSTS					
1	O&M Organization State in-house Contractor for Sta PRP in-house Contractor for PR Federal Facility in-house Contractor for PR	P deral Facility			
2	O&M Cost Records Readily available Up to datex_ Funding mechanism/agreement in place Original O&M cost estimate Breakdown attached Total annual cost by year for review period if available				
	From To Date Date Total cost From To Total cost From To Total cost From To Total cost From Date Total cost From To Total cost From Date Total cost	Breakdown attached Breakdown attached Breakdown attached Breakdown attached Breakdown attached Breakdown attached			
3	Unanticipated or Unusually High O&M Costs During Describe costs and reasons—none reported				
	V. ACCESS AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTR	OLS Applicable N/A			
A. Fen	ncing				
1 Fencing damaged Location shown on site map _x_ Gates secured N/A Remarks _Fencing in good shape					
B. Oth	er Access Restrictions				
1	Signs and other security measures _x_ Location shown on site map N/A Remarks				

C. Institutional Controls (ICs)			
Site conditions imply ICs Type of monitoring (e g Frequency	forcement s not properly implemented s not being fully enforced , self-reporting, drive by)		
Contact			
Name	Title	Date Phone no	
Reporting is up-to-date Reports are verified by the	ne lead agency	Yes No _x_ N/A Yes No _x_ N/A	
Specific requirements in Violations have been rep Other problems or suggestions.		Yes No _x_ N/A Yes No _x_ N/A	
2 Adequacy Remarks	ICs are adequate ICs are made	equate _x_ N/A	
D. General			
	Location shown on site mapx_ N	o vandalism evident	
2 Land use changes on sit Remarks	e_x_N/A		
3 Land use changes off signature Remarks	te_x_ N/A		
VI. GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS			
A. Roads Applicable	_x_ N/A		
l Roads damaged Remarks	Location shown on site map Roa	ads adequate _x_ N/A	

B. Oth	B. Other Site Conditions				
	Remarks				
1					
i:					
	VII. LANDFILL COVERS _x_ Applicable N/A				
A. Lan	dfill Surface				
1	Settlement (Low spots) Location shown on site mapx_ Settlement not evident Areal extent Depth Remarks				
2	Cracks Location shown on site mapx_ Cracking not evident Lengths Widths Depths Remarks_				
3	Erosion Location shown on site mapx_ Erosion not evident Areal extent Depth Remarks				
4	Holes Location shown on site map _x_ Holes not evident Areal extent Depth Remarks				
5	Vegetative Cover _x_ Grass _x_ Cover properly established _ No signs of stress _ Trees/Shrubs (indicate size and locations on a diagram) Remarks				
6	Alternative Cover (armored rock, concrete, etc.) _x_ N/A Remarks				
7	Bulges Location shown on site mapx_ Bulges not evident Areal extent Height Remarks				

8	Wet Areas/Water Damage _x_ Wet areas/water damage not evident _ Wet areas _ Location shown on site map Areal extent _ Ponding _ Location shown on site map Areal extent _ Seeps _ Location shown on site map Areal extent _ Soft subgrade _ Location shown on site map Areal extent _ Remarks		
9	Slope Instability Slides Location shown on site mapx No evidence of slope instability Areal extent Remarks		
B. Ben	ches Applicable _x_ N/A (Horizontally constructed mounds of earth placed across a steep landfill side slope to interrupt the slope in order to slow down the velocity of surface runoff and intercept and convey the runoff to a lined channel)		
1	Flows Bypass Bench Location shown on site mapx_ N/A or okay Remarks		
2	Bench Breached Location shown on site map x_ N/A or okay Remarks		
3	Bench Overtopped Location shown on site mapx_ N/A or okay Remarks		
C. Letdown ChannelsApplicable _x_ N/A (Channel lined with erosion control mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep side slope of the cover and will allow the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the landfill cover without creating erosion gullies)			
1	Settlement Location shown on site mapx_ No evidence of settlement Areal extent Depth Remarks		
2	Material Degradation Location shown on site map _x_No evidence of degradation Material type Areal extent Remarks		
3	Erosion Location shown on site mapx_ No evidence of erosion Areal extent Depth Remarks		

4	Undercutting Location shown on site map _x_ No evidence of undercutting Areal extent Depth Remarks
5	Obstructions Typex_ No obstructions Location shown on site map Areal extent Size Remarks
6	Excessive Vegetative Growth _x_ No evidence of excessive growth _ Vegetation in channels does not obstruct flow _ Location shown on site map Areal extent Remarks
D. Cov	rer Penetrations Applicable N/A
1	Gas Vents Active Passive Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition Evidence of leakage at penetration Needs Maintenancex_ N/A Remarks
2	Gas Monitoring Probes Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition Evidence of leakage at penetration Needs Maintenance x N/A Remarks
3	Monitoring Wells (within surface area of landfill) Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition Evidence of leakage at penetration Needs Maintenance x N/A Remarks
4	Leachate Extraction Wells Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition Evidence of leakage at penetration Needs Maintenance x N/A Remarks
5	Settlement Monuments Located Routinely surveyed _x_ N/A Remarks

E.	Gas Collection and Treatment Applicablex_ N/A			
1	Gas Treatment Facilities Flaring Thermal destruction Collection for reuse Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks			
2	Gas Collection Wells, Manifolds and Piping Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks			
3	Gas Monitoring Facilities (e g, gas monitoring of adjacent homes or buildings) Good conditionNeeds MaintenanceN/A Remarks			
F.	Cover Drainage Layer Applicablex_ N/A			
1	Outlet Pipes Inspected Functioningx_ N/A Remarks			
2	Outlet Rock Inspected Functioningx_ N/A Remarks			
Detention/Sedimentation Ponds Applicablex_ N/A				
1	Siltation Areal extent Depth N/A Siltation not evident Remarks			
2	Erosion Areal extent Depth Remarks	_		
3	Outlet Works Functioning N/A Remarks	<u>-</u>		
4.	Dam Functioning N/A Remarks	_		

H. Re	taining Walls	_ Applicable _x_ N/A			
1	Deformations Horizontal displacement Rotational displacement Remarks	Location shown on site map Deformation not evident Vertical displacement			
2		Location shown on site map Degradation not evident			
I. Peri	meter Ditches/Off-Site Disch	arge Applicablex_ N/A			
1	Siltation Location Areal extent Remarks	on shown on site map Siltation not evident Depth			
2	Vegetation does not imperate Areal extent				
3	Erosion Areal extent Remarks	Location shown on site map Erosion not evident Depth			
4	Discharge Structure Remarks	_ Functioning N/A			
	VIII. VERTICAL BARRIER WALLS Applicable _x_ N/A				
1	Settlement Areal extent Remarks	Location shown on site map Settlement not evident Depth			
2	Performance not monitor	Evidence of breaching			

Α			
N/A			
ded			
B. Surface Water Collection Structures, Pumps, and Pipelinesx_ Applicable N/A			
nces			
ded			

C.	reatment System Applicable _x_ N/A	
1	Treatment Train (Check components that apply) Metals removalOil/water separationBioremediation Air strippingCarbon adsorbers Filters Additive (e g , chelation agent, flocculent) Others Good conditionNeeds MaintenanceSampling ports properly marked and functionalSampling/maintenance log displayed and up to dateEquipment properly identifiedQuantity of groundwater treated annually Quantity of surface water treated annually Remarks	
2	Electrical Enclosures and Panels (properly rated and functional) N/A Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks	
3	Tanks, Vaults, Storage Vessels N/A Good condition Proper secondary containment Needs Maintenance Remarks	;
4	Discharge Structure and Appurtenances N/A Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks	
5	Treatment Building(s) N/A Good condition (esp roof and doorways) Needs repair Chemicals and equipment properly stored Remarks	
6	Monitoring Wells (pump and treatment remedy) Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition All required wells located Needs Maintenance N/A Remarks	
D. N	onitoring Data	
1	Monitoring Data _x_ Is routinely submitted on time Is of acceptable quality	
2	Monitoring data suggests _x_ Groundwater plume is effectively contained Contaminant concentrations are declining	

D. N	Jonitored Natural Attenuation
1	Monitoring Wells (natural attenuation remedy) _x_ Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition All required wells located Needs Maintenance N/A Remarks
	X. OTHER REMEDIES
	If there are remedies applied at the site which are not covered above, attach an inspection sheet describing the physical nature and condition of any facility associated with the remedy. An example would be soil vapor extraction
	XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS
A.	Implementation of the Remedy
	Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is to accomplish (i.e., to contain contaminant plume, minimize infiltration and gas emission, etc.) The remedy is intended to reduce infiltration into the solidified/stabilized waste and contaminated soils by a low permeability top cover. The remedy appears to be effective and to be functioning as designed.
В.	Adequacy of O&M

	_All monitoring wells are intact and accessible. Moving frequency should be as
	needed to prevent buildup of clippings. Pumps and piping are operating effectivel
_	
_	Early Indicators of Potential Remedy Problems
_	Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a hig frequency of unscheduled repairs, that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be compromised in the future
	No indicators of potential remedy failure were observed during the site visit
	Opportunities for Optimization
-	Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation of the remedy Other than more restricting access to the site, the remedy which has been completed requires very little maintenance and has minimal operating costs.